Interesting distributional records of Amazonian birds from Pastaza, Ecuador

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Summary.—Records of 28 species that extend our knowledge of their status and distribution in the eastern lowlands of Ecuador are presented, among them the fourth record of Pale-eyed Blackbird *Agelasticus xanthophthalmus* in the country, only the ninth Ecuadorian locality for Grey-bellied Hawk *Accipiter poliogaster*, and the first record for prov. Pastaza of Long-billed Starthroat *Heliomaster longirostris*. Many of the other species reported on here might prove to be comparatively widely distributed in Ecuador's Amazonian lowlands, but to date relatively little field work has been conducted in this region away from the main Napo drainage.

Knowledge of bird distribution in Ecuador has increased apace in recent years. New distributional records have been obtained at many sites, especially in previously poorly known areas of the country such as the Central Andes (Henry 2005), but also the western and eastern slopes (Freile & Chaves 2004, Henry 2005, Cisneros-Heredia 2006, Guevara *et al.* 2008). Even well-watched areas in the vicinity of Quito have provided interesting new records (Buitrón & Freile 2006, Vogt 2007).

Nevertheless, much work remains to fully elucidate the distribution of Ecuadorian birds, especially in parts of the country yet to be intensively explored. One such area is central Amazonian Ecuador (i.e. between the ríos Napo and Pastaza), despite that early ornithological workers made important collections at sites such as Canelos, Sarayacu and the río Bobonaza (Chapman 1926). Furthermore, although an impressive amount of ornithological research has been undertaken in Ecuadorian Amazonia since 1970, most research has been conducted in the north-east of this region, at relatively accessible sites in Cuyabeno and Limoncocha reserves and, more recently, at Yasuní National Park and at the many new lodges along the upper Napo, e.g. La Selva and Yuturi (Tallman & Tallman 1978, Canaday 1997, Canaday & Ribadeneyra 2001, Blake 2007). On the other hand, away from the upper Napo, the only site in Amazonian Ecuador from where many recent observations are available is Kapawi on the border with Peru and on the lower río Pastaza (Alvarez-Alonso & Whitney 2003).

Due to the patchy nature of ornithological collecting and probably also because early collectors lacked tape-recorders, many Amazonian species in eastern Ecuador are known from just a few scattered localities. Here I provide new distributional data for 28 species obtained from the region of the río Villano, prov. Pastaza, Ecuador.

Study area and Methods

Records were obtained in February–December 2008, at eight locations along the río Villano, prov. Pastaza, Ecuador (Fig. 1). Climate is wet with an estimated annual precipitation of >3,000 mm according to data from the nearest meteorological station at Puyo, prov. Pastaza (INAMHI 2006). The study area has a more hilly terrain than north-east Amazonian Ecuador and the region is characterised by vast tracts of lowland tropical forest with many small indigenous communities and scattered oil wells. An oil pipeline runs parallel to the río Villano, and a road linking the main indigenous communities west

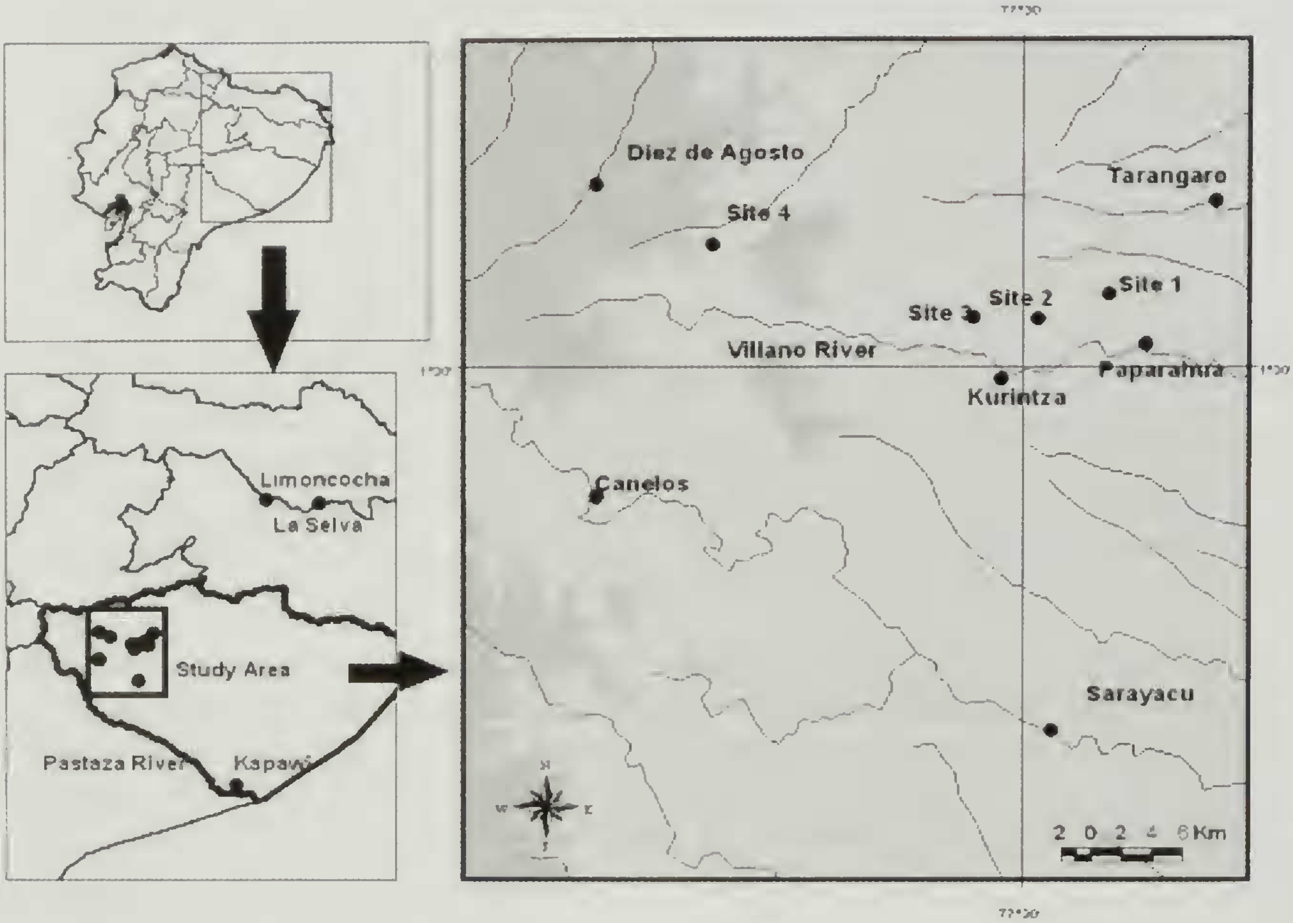

Figure 1. Map of mainland Ecuador, and the study area in Pastaza province including locations mentioned in the text.

to Puyo is under construction. As part of a biodiversity assessment of the region, the eight sampling sites were accessed via helicopter and were visited for 12–15 days. Most records were documented with photographs, sound-recordings and specimens collected using mist-nets. Specimens were prepared as study skins or preserved whole in spirit, and have been deposited in the ornithological collection of the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito (QCAZ). Sound-recordings have been uploaded to the xeno-canto website (www.xeno-canto.org). Elevation and coordinates for sites were obtained in the field using GPS data (Table 1). Distributional information cites Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and taxonomy follows Remsen *et al.* (2011).

TABLE 1
Locations of bird records mentioned in the text (see Fig. 1).

Sample sites	Coordinates	Elevation (m)
Site 1	01°27'S, 77°26'W	270–380
Site 2	01°28'S, 77°29'W	340–440
Site 3	01°28'S, 77°31'W	382–553
Site 4	01°25'S, 77° 40'W	643–700
Diez de Agosto road	01°23'S, 77°45'W	1,000–1,100
Paparahua community	01°29'S, 77°25'W	329–555
Kurintza community	01°30'S, 77°30'W	352–473
Tarangaro community	01°23'S, 77°23'W	328–446

Species accounts

CATTLE EGRET *Bubulcus ibis*

An individual of this widespread species was photographed beside the río Lliquino at site 1 on 14 June 2008. Previous records from prov. Pastaza are from Kapawi Lodge at the frontier with Peru. My observation presumably involved a wandering bird because, although the species is a common resident in the eastern foothills and north-east Amazonia, breeding colonies are unknown in the eastern lowlands (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001).

GREY-BELLIED HAWK *Accipiter poliogaster*

An adult of this little-known hawk was observed in a patch of secondary forest at site 1 on 1 March 2008. The following diagnostic features were noted in good light, excluding confusion with similar forest raptors (i.e. *Micrastur*): the bird was an adult, having a very dark head and even blacker cap, the mask extending to the throat, and no extensive naked facial area. Back dusky grey and underparts appeared white. Tail black with three broad grey bands and a white tip. Irides red with a yellow cere and tarsi. Size and shape similar to Collared *Micrastur semitorquatus* and Slaty-backed Forest Falcons *M. mirandollei*, which were both present in the area. Confusion with Collared Forest Falcon is improbable given its distinctive facial pattern, and this species also has dark ear-coverts, an olive-yellow facial area and dark irides (pers. obs.). Slaty-backed is more similar to Grey-bellied Hawk, but it lacks a capped or hooded effect, has a more extensive naked facial area, and has narrower tail bands (Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001). The bird at Villano matched the illustration in Hilty & Brown (1986) and corresponded to the 'capped' or grey-faced variant, not to the hooded type (Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001, Restall *et al.* 2006). Published records of Grey-bellied Hawk from Ecuador are from just nine localities (Sarayacu in Pastaza is that closest to the Villano), indicating its extreme rarity in the country; virtually all known records are from pristine habitats (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Howell 2002).

GREY-NECKED WOOD RAIL *Aramides cajanea*

Three were sound-recorded near Paparahua community on 23 July 2008 (XC77715). They were not seen but were identified by their distinctive voice (Moore *et al.* 2009) and the species is well known to the indigenous residents of the Villano area. Previous records in Ecuador are solely from the upper Napo with one record from the Kapawi area. As Grey-necked Wood Rail occurs throughout the lower Pastaza basin in Peru (Schulenberg *et al.* 2007), I suspect that it is more widespread in Ecuador than published records suggest.

WHITE-BEARDED HERMIT *Phaethornis hispidus*

Several mist-netted and observed at sites 1–2 and Paparahua community, in flooded evergreen forest. Four specimens were collected: QCAZ 3102, 3159, 3161, 3168. These are the westernmost records in Pastaza, but are unsurprising, given the species' broad distribution across Amazonia (Restall *et al.* 2006).

LONG-BILLED STARTHROAT *Heliomaster longirostris*

A male observed on the south bank of the río Villano at Kurintza community, perched in an *Inga edulis* (Fabaceae) tree on 22 August 2008. It was a male based on the ruby throat, although the blue on the head was not very conspicuous. Confusion with other species is unlikely, because no species of similar size has an equally long, straight bill. Previous records in the eastern lowlands are from five localities on the Napo (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). My record is the first for Pastaza and the species is unknown in adjacent Peru

(Schulenberg *et al.* 2007). This hummingbird's distribution in the eastern lowlands of Ecuador and Peru remains poorly understood. As it prefers secondary forest and edges, some authors have suggested that the species is probably spreading due to deforestation (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001).

WHITE-NECKED PUFFBIRD *Notharchus hyperrhynchus*
This species had been recorded south of the río Yasuní only in the Kapawi area (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). I observed one at Kurintza community on 18 August 2008, perched in a tall secondary forest; it did not vocalise. This record confirms Ridgely & Greenfield's (2001) suspicion that it occurs in the Pastaza drainage. There is an unpublished record from the Tena area, Napo province (pers. obs.), but the species is probably rare near the Andes.

BLACK-FRONTED NUNBIRD *Monasa nigrifrons*
Uncommon in flooded forest along the río Villano and one was photographed, on 14 June 2008, on the north bank of the Lliquino, a small tributary of the Villano, at site 1, where a flock was tape-recorded near Paparahua community on 22 July 2008. The species was also observed at two further localities, at site 2 and around Tarangaro community. Black-fronted Nunbird is known primarily from the Napo and Aguarico drainages, and my records indicate that it occurs at elevations up to at least 500 m in Pastaza.

WHITE-EARED JACAMAR *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis*
One observed at site 2 on 12 May 2008 perched on a *Cecropia* (Urticaceae) tree in flooded forest beside the río Lliquino. In Pastaza, White-eared Jacamar is known only from a 19th century specimen from the río Copotaza, a small tributary of the Pastaza that flows south of Sarayacu, and from recent sightings at Kapawi (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). My record indicates that *G. leucotis* occurs near the Andes from Sucumbíos to Pastaza, and extends the known range 28 km north-west.

CREAM-COLOURED WOODPECKER *Celeus flavus*
A male was observed twice at site 2, at 400 m, in a subcanopy mixed-species flock including Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*, White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morphoeus*, Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus*, and Russet-backed *Psarocolius angustifrons* and Crested Oropendolas *P. decumanus*. Cream-coloured Woodpecker has primarily been recorded from the Napo and Aguarico drainages, but recent reports from Kapawi and my observations suggest that the species ranges widely in Pastaza.

BROWN-RUMPED FOLIAGE-GLEANER *Automolus melanopezus*
Two were mist-netted, photographed and collected (QCAZ 3230, 3230) in evergreen flooded forest at Tarangaro community, on 25 September 2008. South of the Napo, records are limited to Kapawi and Canelos (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). Tarangaro is *c.*45 km east of Canelos and 150 km north-west of Kapawi, suggesting that Brown-rumped Foliage-gleaner could occur widely in central Amazonian Ecuador.

CHESTNUT-CROWNED FOLIAGE-GLEANER *Automolus rufipileatus*
One was trapped, photographed and collected (QCAZ 3226) at Tarangaro community, on 25 September 2008. It had white irides, but did not differ from Limoncocha specimens in plumage (QCAZ 1633, 1636). This specimen confirms the species' presence in the Pastaza drainage. The species generally prefers *Gynerium* cane growing on floodplains or on river

islands (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001), but my record comes from a flooded area with no *Gynerium*.

CHESTNUT-WINGED HOOKBILL *Ancistrops strigilatus*
One observed in forest at Tarangaro community on 21 September 2008 was with a large mixed-species flock of insectivores and foraged 12 m above ground. Previous Pastaza records are from Sarayacu and Kapawi (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). My record suggests that it may be more widespread in Pastaza.

SHORT-BILLED LEAFTOSSER *Sclerurus rufigularis*
One mist-netted and collected (QCAZ 3240) at 700 m at site 4, on 1 December 2008. In Ecuador, the species has mainly been recorded in the Napo drainage, but is also known from sightings at Kapawi, Pastaza. All previous records are from below 300 m, so my record increases the species' known altitudinal range by 400 m and confirms its presence midway between the Napo and Pastaza rivers. It is possible that, like other low-density species, this leaftosser will prove to be more widespread than presently thought.

LONG-BILLED WOODCREEPER *Nasica longirostris*
The first record was of an individual in a patch of flooded evergreen forest at site 1, where one was heard and observed foraging in a large bromeliad in February 2008. Repeated sightings and sound-recordings of a pair were obtained in June 2008 at the same site (XC76038). Long-billed Woodcreeper is known in southernmost Pastaza only at Laguna Siguin, Kapawi and Sarayacu (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001), but it is probably widespread in prov. Pastaza.

OLIVE-STRIPED FLYCATCHER *Mionectes olivaceus*
First observed on 17 June 2008 at site 1. Subsequently, two were photographed and collected (QCAZ 3182, 3239) at the same location and Paparahua community at 400 m. The easternmost records in Ecuador are from Jatun Sacha on the upper Napo, at 500 m (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). My specimens indicate that the species could be found below 400 m along the Villano, where a hillier terrain than in the north-east lowlands predominates. It has been suggested that Olive-striped Flycatcher might be only an altitudinal migrant or vagrant to the eastern lowlands (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001).

BROWNISH TWISTWING *Cnipodectes subbrunneus*
One was mist-netted and collected (QCAZ 3128) at site 1 on 25 June 2008. Apparently widespread in the eastern lowlands, but most previous records are from the north-east.

CATTLE TYRANT *Machetornis rixosa*
Three seen and one photographed at site 1 on 20 February 2008. Additional photographs of one perched on an *Inga* sp. tree obtained on 21 June 2008. Previous records from Ecuador are mainly from Coca airport, prov. Orellana (Ridgely & Greenfield 2006). My record is the first in Pastaza and the southernmost in Ecuador. The species seems to have recently invaded following the opening of large forest clearings in the Ecuadorian Amazon, as it was unknown in the country prior to 1991 and had not been recorded in adjacent Peru (N. Krabbe pers. comm.).

DWARF TYRANT-MANAKIN *Tyranneutes stolzmanni*

One was mist-netted at 700 m at site 4 on 28 November 2008. This species mostly occurs below 500 m but has been recorded to 900 m at Bermejo, prov. Sucumbíos (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001).

BLACK-NECKED RED COTINGA *Phoenicircus nigricollis*

Rare in Ecuador, being absent even from large tracts of undisturbed and seemingly suitable habitat. At Tarangaro community, a male was observed eating fruits 5 m above the ground on 17 September 2008. This was the only record, despite specifically searching for a lek. I agree with Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) that the species might be considered Near Threatened due to its rarity, sensitivity to anthropogenic disturbance and its patchy distribution (Trail & Donahue 1991, Stotz *et al*. 1996).

WHITE-THIGHED SWALLOW *Neochelidon tibialis*

A pair mist-netted and collected (QCAZ 3021, 3028) beside a forest stream at site 1 in February 2008. Local and scarce in eastern Ecuador, it is primarily known from the foothills and the only previous records from Pastaza are from Kapawi (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001).

RED-CAPPED CARDINAL *Paroaria gularis*

One trapped in a mist-net set for bats at site 1 on 11 January 2008 was photographed and released (C. Boada pers. comm.). Previous reports in Pastaza are from Laguna Siguin (not located) and Kapawi (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). This record indicates that it occurs to 400 m on the Villano. However, the species seems extremely rare along this river (possibly a vagrant), because I was unable to find it during subsequent visits to the area.

WHITE-LINED TANAGER *Tachyphonus rufus*

A pair photographed at Paparahua community, on 15 July 2008, perched on an exposed branch. The presence of both sexes precluded confusion with other species of *Tachyphonus* present in the area. This record supports the suggestion of Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) that the species might be increasing in the eastern lowlands in response to forest clearance.

SHORT-BILLED HONEYCREEPER *Cyanerpes nitidus*

A female foraged with a large mixed-species canopy flock of tanagers and insectivores in a patch of *Cecropia* trees *c*.1 km west of Paparahua community, on 23 July 2008. Confidently identified through direct comparison with a female Purple Honeycreeper *C. caeruleus* permitting me to note their different leg colours, the shorter bill of the present species (an especially useful character) and its distinctive face pattern with contrasting dark lores. Known in Ecuador from a few scattered sightings, mostly in the north-east, with the exception of records from Kapawi, Pastaza (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). Its distribution requires further study, but this record and those from Kapawi suggest that it could be more widespread than currently supposed.

RUFOUS-COLLARED SPARROW *Zonotrichia capensis*

A pair feeding a juvenile photographed near Diez de Agosto, at 1,000 m, on 14 February 2008. Rufous-collared Sparrow is widespread in the Ecuadorian Andes with records at 1,500–3,800 m. However, in recent years it seems to be expanding to the eastern foothills following deforestation. Recent records are from Misahualli, Tena, and Archidona in Napo (at 395–500 m) and in Loreto (430 m) (P.-Y. Henry unpubl.). My record confirms breeding in this region.

GREEN OROPENDOLA *Psaracolius viridis*
Several individuals and flocks observed across the entire study area, usually in upland forest. Seen within most mixed-species flocks of frugivores, but such flocks were rare. One sound-recorded at site 1 on 25 June 2008. Except for sightings from Kapawi, in the eastern lowlands *P. viridis* had not been recorded south of the río Arajuno. My records extend its known range in Pastaza 150 km north-west, and suggest that it may be more widespread than thought.

CASQUED OROPENDOLA *Clypicterus oseryi*
One of the most frequently observed oropendolas in the study area. First recorded in the vicinity of site 1 in February 2008, but subsequently found along the río Villano up to 500 m at site 3 and around Paparahua community. Sound-recordings were obtained (XC77711), mainly at Kurintza (where photographs were also obtained), and sites 1–2. These records extend its range up to 500 m in Pastaza. According to Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), *C. oseryi* appears to be rare and uncommon near the Andes, but my records indicate that the species has been overlooked in Pastaza and extend its range 27 km east from Sarayacu and 150 km north from Kapawi.

RED-RUMPED CACIQUE *Cacicus haemorrhous*
A pair observed and sound-recorded with other icterids at Kurintza community (400 m) on 16 August 2008. First reported in Ecuador from Sarayacu and subsequently at Montalvo; recently it has also been recorded below 300 m, mostly in the Napo drainage in hilly *terra firme* forest, but it has also been seen at Kapawi. Given all previous and recent records in Pastaza, I suggest that the species might occur along the northern río Pastaza in Ecuador, although it has not been recorded south of this river in Peru (Schulenberg *et al.* 2007).

PALE-EYED BLACKBIRD *Agelasticus xanthophthalmus*
Three were observed and a male sound-recorded (XC75483) on 26 June 2008 at site 1. They were observed in grass and cane beside an oxbow lake. The male was perhaps a subadult as it had a streaked throat, although its eyes were yellow and the rest of its plumage, as well as the tarsi and bill, were black as in adults. The group appeared to be resident in the area because one was also present in February 2008. The species was not recorded elsewhere in the study region, despite the presence of similar emergent vegetation around oxbow lakes, its preferred habitat (Orians & Orians 2000). Pale-eyed Blackbird was previously known from just three localities in Ecuador and my record is the southernmost. The reasons for its rarity are unknown and I concur with Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) that it merits Near Threatened status in Ecuador.

The records reported here contribute to our understanding of the distribution of Ecuadorian birds, by amplifying the known ranges of several species. Also, these records indicate that the distribution of birds in Ecuadorian Amazonia merits additional study. It is important to determine the expansion of some species associated with cleared areas as a result of deforestation. Similarly, the causes of rarity of some species demand clarification in order to fine-tune conservation action.

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